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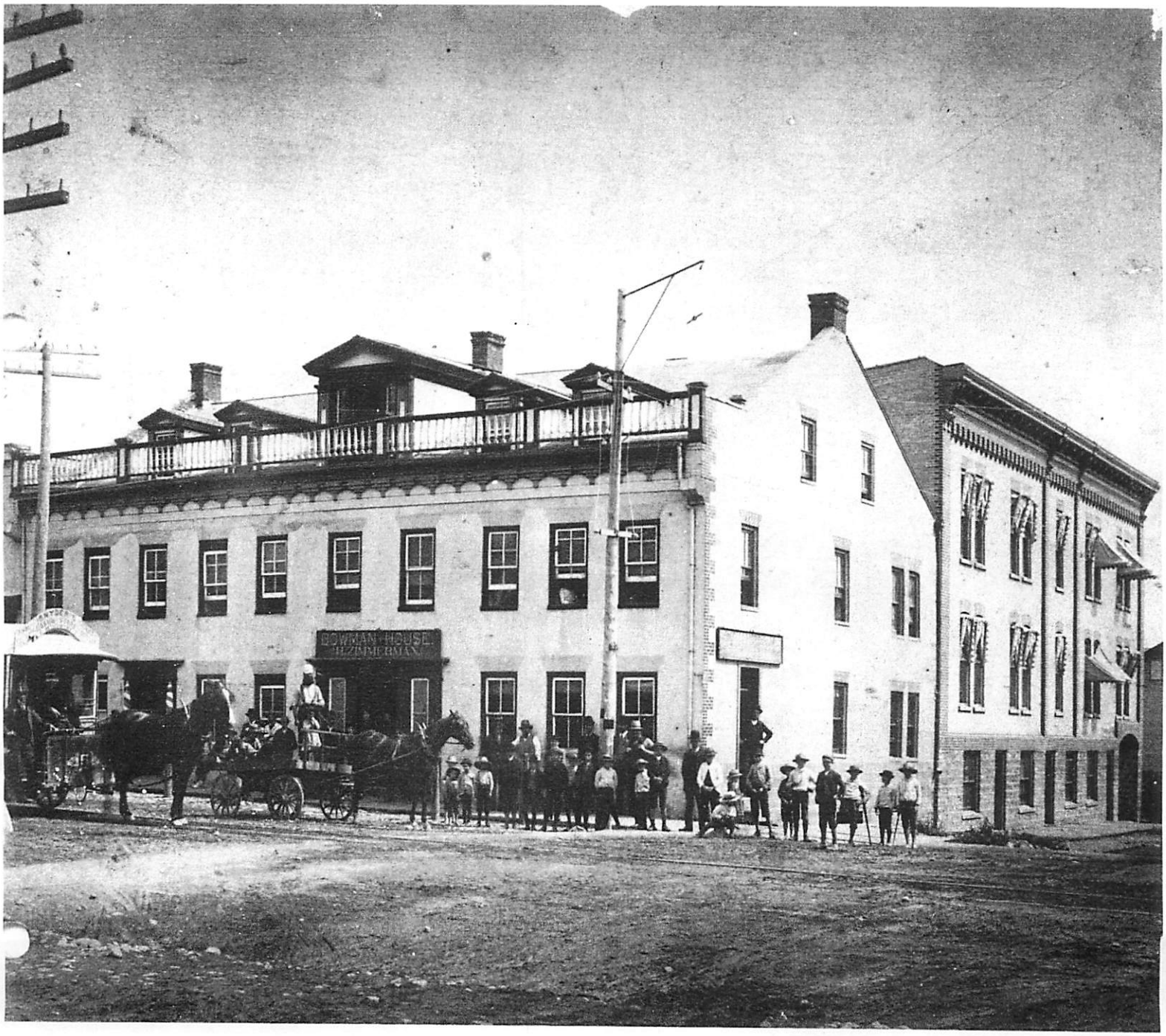

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario

A society incorporated in 1933 for the preservation of the best examples of the architecture of the province, and for the protection of its places of natural beauty.

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SPRING 1982

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario R Newsletter

EDITORIAL STAFF

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Contributing Editor:	Peter John Stokes

The Cover

Bowman House Hotel, situated at the north-east corner of Erb and King Streets in downtown Waterloo. The front portion was built about 1840 by Henry W. Bowman, and the rear section was added about 1880. In the late 1880's the front burned and the present hotel was built in 1890: brick construction, stuccoed. Note parapet walls and corbelled brick work, Greek revival influence in the trim around the front door and dormers and roof balustrade.

Picture courtesy of 125th Anniversary Committee

GUEST EDITORIAL

THE ARCHITECT AND RESTORATION

The element of architectural conservation is involved in a large variety of building situations ranging from straightforward restoration to cases where additions, alterations, up-dating or re-cycling for changed uses may be required.

At one extreme is thorough and accurate restoration to original condition using only materials and building methods contemporary with the early structure. Every detail of materials and finish reflects historical accuracy. Such an undertaking requires immense research and specialized knowledge. If accuracy is to be achieved in design, materials, details and finish, the dollar cost, considering the techniques involved, may be very substantial indeed. In fact, such a 'pure' approach to restoration must be limited to very few cases, particularly since today's use of most old buildings demands changes for which there is no historical precedent.

In contrast to the above, the usual situation facing the architect is the addition to, or alteration of, an old building, more or less admirable in design quality but representing an important link in our history as well as a valuable space resource.

In this case the architect must determine the best way of preserving or enhancing the particular quality inherent in the old building. It is respect for the older work which must govern the design decisions.

We cannot reproduce technically or otherwise the conditions of an earlier age, so that attempts at imitation are at best unsatisfactory. Worse than unsatisfactory is the resort to gimmicks designed to evoke romantic imaginings of by-gone ages. The aims of good theatre are not the same as those of serious architecture.

To have true respect for earlier work we must also respect ourselves. Succeeding generations of the cathedral builders of Europe contributed in their own style to single masterpieces which were more often than not an amalgam of different styles each based on respect for the work preceding.

We in our turn can show respect for earlier building in many ways.

We can ensure that the massing of the building and its scale or relationship to the human form remains intact, or is improved by care in arrangement of new building volume, or by alteration in existing adjacent building mass, if feasible. It is, for instance, often possible to link an addition to the existing work and separate it sufficiently so that the original structure retains its form and integrity.

We can repair details such as windows, doors, mouldings etc., in the parts of the existing work which are retained, and where much of this detail is still intact. We can design new work and details in a simple contemporary manner, so that the effect of the old work will be enhanced rather by contrast than by imitation. By careful choice of materials and colour we can also contribute, whether by blending or contrast, to the enhancement of the older building.

In fact, except in those special circumstances mentioned earlier, the effective restoration of old work may well be assisted more through the medium of simple, unaffected new work sensitive to the old than by the attempt to reproduce an earlier style.

HOWARD D. CHAPMAN, Architect
Past Chairman,
Professional Advisory Board A.C.O.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

I feel honoured to be writing you as President of the A.C.O. and assure you that I shall do everything possible to further the aims of the Conservancy and carry on the work begun by the preceding Presidents. Our immediate Past President, Bill Moffet, arranged a think-tank meeting of the Council last summer and one of the apparent needs of the A.C.O. is to enlarge our scope. To that end, the Council decided to reactivate, reorganize and enlarge the Advisory Board.

Although the Advisory Board has continued to function in the last few years, it has had no formal structure. As this service of the A.C.O. was little known and had a restricted geographic area, it was not as far-reaching in its influence as it might be.

The new Chairman of the Advisory Board is Wentworth Walker. Mr. Walker is not only a long time member of the Toronto Branch, but a past Treasurer of the Council. I am most pleased to announce that Mr. Walker has agreed to accept this position and responsibility. All requests will be funnelled through him and he in turn will arrange for Advisory Board members suitable to location and subject to get the job done, see that expenses are paid, collect payment if any and report the activities of the board to the Council.

It was decided that it would be wise to have a meeting of new and old Advisory Board members to discuss the objectives and plans. Seventeen of us from all over Ontario met on February seventeenth and had a very productive meeting with a great deal of discussion and a general sorting out of procedures. I would like to thank Mr. and Mrs. Walker for graciously allowing us to use their house for this meeting and providing us with a delicious supper.

The objectives as approved by the Council are as follows:

The Board will respond to requests for appraisal from within the Conservancy and from outside. A request from outside may come from an individual; an organization interested in preservation or conservation such as a LACAC or historical society; or any level of government or a government appointed body. An appraisal should be duly undertaken by the Conservancy where it becomes aware of a significant property that is vulnerable.

The Board will appraise built structures, their environment, and places of natural beauty in Ontario. A structure will be appraised for its architectural significance, physical condition and its role, if any, as part of a group of structures, a streetscape, a larger area, or its place in history. A place of natural beauty will be appraised in terms of its inherent aesthetic value, its relationship to the surrounding area and the extent of its possible enjoyment by the public; an exceptional example of natural history would be recognized as an additional factor.

An appraisal will be general rather than exhaustive. A brief written report will be made which may include suggested uses for the property, structural modifications and necessary repairs, but detailed recommendations respecting design or structure will not be given. At least one of the members subscribing to the report should be prepared to support it at an appropriate public hearing should the occasion arise.

A.C.O. Advisory Board January, 1982

Anthony Butler, Hamilton, Ontario
Howard D. Chapman, Toronto, Ontario
Prof. Gordon Couling, Guelph, Ontario
William Dendy, Toronto, Ontario
Robert C. Fairfield, Thornbury, Ontario
Rodger Greig, Cherry Valley, Ontario
Spencer Higgins, Toronto, Ontario
Nicholas Hill, Goderich, Ontario
Barbara Humphreys, Manotick, Ontario
Lily Inglis, Kingston, Ontario
Terrence Kruger, Toronto, Ontario
John McFarland, Toronto, Ontario
Wm. J. Moffet, Islington, Ontario
Hazen Price, Amherstburg, Ontario
Kent Rawson, Toronto, Ontario
Margaret Rowell, Waterloo, Ontario
Owen R. Scott, Guelph, Ontario
D. Perry Short, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
Peter John Stokes, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
Herbert S. Stovel, Toronto, Ontario
Roy Turner, Belleville, Ontario
Howard V. Walker, Toronto, Ontario

As a matter of interest, the following are some requests to which the board responded in 1981.

St. Mary's Church, Lifford, Manvers Twp.; Hood Building, Collingwood; Town Hall, Grafton; General Store, Grafton; Warkworth; Evaluations for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in connection with modification to highways.

Architectural Conservancy members should be aware that we have this able and willing Advisory Board and should use its expertise when the need arises. I feel this is one of the most important facets of our multi-sided organization.

NEWS FROM EAST TO WEST

from the Branches

PORT HOPE

Teen Dance

On Saturday, November 28th, the Port Hope Branch hosted a Christmas teen dance as part of Port Hope's annual Olde Tyme Christmas festivities. The event was held at gracious Penryn Park which was decorated in a festive manner with gingham bows, cedar boughs and welcoming fires in all the fireplaces. The turnout of Port Hope's teenaged crowd was good, the band terrific, and the refreshments delicious.

Another event on the Olde Tyme Christmas calendar this year was the candle lit windows at the Bluestone House, a tradition revived by the Bluestone owners, Don and Joan Rumgay. Every Christmas Eve the Rumgays light a candle in every window of the beautiful neo-classic house, and they report that the number of cars driving past that night was formidable.

October General Meeting

The October speaker for the Port Hope Branch general meeting was Tony Jenkins, Westport, Ontario. Tony gave a delightful talk and interesting slide presentation on abandoned early houses in the eastern Ontario area. It was heartbreaking to see some of the beautiful structures that have been left to the ravages of time and the elements but heartening to hear how a very few have been saved and restored to their former condition with great skill and painstaking labour.

On November 16th, Caroline Carver spoke to the Port Hope membership on the subject of her book, *Canadian Christmas Book*, (Collins Press), The meeting was held at Penryn Park and was illuminating and enjoyable, providing some insight into the many traditions and cultural influences that make up the way we celebrate Christmas today in Canada.

Howard Walker speaks on Energy Conservation

The January speaker at our general meeting held at the Port Hope Public Library on January 27th was Howard Walker, Toronto architect and Senior Vice-President of the A.C.O. His talk and presentation, "Energy Conservation in the Older Home" was extremely informative, providing the audience with many hints and pointers on cutting fuel costs and tracing the root of energy-wasting situations.

John de Visser's Slide Show

On February 11th, the first in a series of fund-raising events was held at Trinity College School. We were fortunate indeed to have the opportunity to see a magnificent slide show depicting scenes from Labrador to British Columbia presented by internationally known photographer, John de Visser. The beauty and unique qualities of this country as seen through the eyes of such a formidable talent provided the audience with an evening of sheer delight. Wine, cheese and crackers, and coffee were served before and after the show.

Heritage Award

The Port Hope Branch of the A.C.O. has initiated an annual Heritage Award. The Port Hope Heritage Award for 1981 is presented to James H. Cutting, Editor of the Port Hope Evening Guide, in recognition of his persistent interest and research in Port Hope's history over many years, and his devotion to increased public appreciation of our community's heritage through the pages of the Evening Guide since becoming its Editor.

Research Grant

The Port Hope Branch has been successful in receiving a $16,500 grant from the Canada Community Development Projects programme. Three researchers: Cathy Moore, Manager, and Treasurer of the Port Hope Branch of the A.C.O.; Honor Sylvester, Port Hope; and James Matheson, Port Hope, will be researching and documenting architectural and historical information on pre-1900 buildings in Port Hope and Hope Township. The project will run from January 12th to July 2nd and the research headquarters is at 33 Walton Street, the recently restored Smith-Russell Building featured on the cover of Acorn VI, 1. The research team has already come up with some very interesting and valuable information and we wish them every success in this most worthwhile project.

Walton Street Paint Project

The Walton Street Paint Project, whereby the Port Hope Branch will contribute 50% towards the cost of paint for downtown buildings (complying with an approved colour scheme) is still in effect and interest remains keen. Those buildings that have already taken part in the scheme look terrific and have provided the incentive for other downtown building owners.

TORONTO REGION

As this issue goes to print we are anticipating a successful Seminar II. You may remember that in 1981 the Toronto Branch began a series of seminars

aimed at the general public. Last year Heritage Canada provided us with Martin Weaver, a restoration architect, who gave a day long programme on buying and renovating old houses.

This year our speaker will be Ralf Kelman from Vancouver. His subject will be *'Lighting the Urban Environment – The City After Dark'*. The aim of this programme is to help us and those who make the decisions re lighting in our city recognize and understand the importance of lighting. It will include a history and survey of electric lighting, and will attempt to show its effect on energy conservation, security, and ambiance, as well as the psychological impact on the people of the city. Mr. Kelman is Director of Light Probe. A lighting environmentalist, he has been a vocal crusader for sane lighting in our cities and a critic of light pollution.

Our March programme will be about Rochester, N.Y. Our speakers will be Mrs. Dorothy Cooper, Director of Rochester Tours, and Mrs. Anne Salter, Curator of The Landmark Society of Western New York. This meeting will be of particular interest to those who are taking part in our tour of Rochester on May 8 and 9. The meeting will take place at the Enoch Turner Schoolhouse on Sunday, March 14, at 3:00 p.m.

In April plans are afoot to meet other groups interested in historic preservation in order to examine and discuss common problems and goals.

Now a short report on what we have been doing. Our January meeting was a forum for discussion on the Paul Kane House. There were three speakers: Kenneth Lister of the Ethnology Department of the R.O.M. who gave a history of the life of Paul Kane and a slide presentation of his works, Brigadier John McGuines, Chairman of the Toronto Historical Board who gave a slide presentation and brief outline of the discovery and initial saving of the Paul Kane House, he spoke of the various attempts which have been made to restore the structure to a useful existence, and Spencer Higgins, Restoration Architect and member of the executive of the Toronto Branch, who spoke on the condition of the house today from a structural point of view. He also dealt with what would be necessary to put the building into useable condition. As a result of the evening a new committee was formed to aid committee groups in submitting proposals for the use of the house. As it stands now the house is owned by the city. It cannot be sold. The city will not spend the necessary money to repair the house. The house cannot be used in its present condition. A community group which can come up with the necessary funds to restore the building, with certain restrictions on the restoration, of course, would be able to restore it and rent it from the city for $1 a year. It seems to be the consensus of those concerned with the house that it is a building which has historical merit, but is not architecturally important. Therefore any restoration which would preserve the exterior of the building would be acceptable. The committee currently consists of William Dendy, Spencer Higgins and Tanny Wells. It is pursuing interested community groups. Suggestions and help from anyone interested in the Paul Kane House are most welcome.

HAMILTON-NIAGARA

The most recent meeting of the Hamilton-Niagara Branch was held on November 22, 1981. The theme of the meeting was the renovation and restoration of older buildings. The branch heard from Harold Chapman, whose renovated home now houses Chapman & Prince Booksellers in Dundas, and Karel Kippers, who is in the process of restoring his ca 1850 stone house near Ancaster. Hamilton architect, Anthony Butler, moderated the discussion. John Williams, who in partnership with Paul Kadlick, has overseen the interior renovation of Sandyford Place and Ballinahinch, also participated in the panel, and following the meeting guided the branch through a tour of Sandyford Place.

Carnegie Library (Main Street West)

The city has asked for proposals for "development, redevelopment, refurbishing, or restoration" of the library, and has suggested that zoning would permit a wide variety of commercial uses. The building is a two-storey neo-classical stone structure, solid, but in need of renovations to bring it up to current standards. It was one of many North American libraries for which funds were provided by Andrew Carnegie in the early 1900's.

Pigott Building (James Street South)

Plans have been unveiled to turn "Hamilton's First Skyscraper", the fifty-three year-old Pigott Building, into a hotel under the management of Ramada Inns of Canada. Renovations are expected to begin in the spring and the new hotel will open its doors by the end of the year.

Bellevue (Mountain Brow)

Bellevue was designated an historical building by the city council in October. On the edge of the brow over-looking the city of Hamilton, the home was built of locally quarried limestone between 1848 and 1850. It closely resembles Whitehern, and from an architectural standpoint is one of the city's finest residences.

Rapid Transit

City Council voted to cease study of a rapid transit

system for Hamilton. Objection to the system was raised by many who were concerned about the visual impact of the elevated transit line on areas of key residential and architectural importance.

Sandyford Place, Hamilton, Ontario

Sandyford Place is modest compared to the earlier Georgian Terraces in London, Bath, and Edinburgh, but compared to its own contemporaries in Hamilton, the four three-and-one-half-storey units seem quite imposing.

Finishing with No. 35 at MacNab, they were built one at a time as a speculative undertaking, and that they were intended to be continued is witnessed by the unused chimney flues on the stairwell side of No. 43.

The builder of Sandyford Place, Scottish-born stonemason, Donald Nicholson (1827-1876), was one of the first persons to buy a lot in the Durand Neighbourhood area after it was opened for development. By 1856 he had completed one unit of a double-house at 14-16 Duke Street, and during the next two years he worked on the other unit. By 1858 he began construction of Sandyford Place and this continued over the next six years.

Handbooks available to masons and builders in those days enabled them to give their buildings that "noble and harmonious" prospect and the renaissance trim around Sandyford's doors and windows were directly derived from the plates given in those books. Not only did Sandyford obtain its good details and pleasant proportions from the mason's familiarity with such details; also, the side hall plan and the accompanying arrangement of space followed a familiar formula: the spacious and well-trimmed rooms of the first, second and third floor were intended for use by the owner's family while the servants cooked in the basement and slept in the attic.

Sandyford Place, like most of its contemporaries in the city, was occupied primarily by successful professional and business people. Among early residents were persons such as Edward Martin, a well-known local lawyer, Alexander Harvey of Stuart, Harvey & Co. and James Watson, president of the Strathroy Knitting Company, George Hope, head of the Hamilton Provident & Loan Society, and D. R. Drummond, minister at nearby St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. Often, one unit was occupied by the same family for a number of decades.

During the 1920's, No. 43 was the first unit converted to multiple occupancy, and eventually the other units followed. With the passage of time the terrace became run-down, and in 1973 the then owner applied for permission to demolish the buildings in order to clear the site for a high-rise development. However, because of its architectural merit, the city responded by purchasing Sandyford Place, and with financial assistance from the federal and provincial governments it had the exterior restored. In 1976. Sandyford was named a national historic site.

The interior is now being renovated by a new owner, Cortoronto Properties, and when this work is completed the terrace will be comprised of several high-quality condominium apartments which will be offered for sale.

HERITAGE CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge Heritage Study

"A Remarkable Heritage: Programs and Policies for Heritage Conservation in Cambridge, Ontario" is the title of a new publication recently released. It was written by Paul Dilse, who prepared the study as a background to the heritage section of the city's new Official Plan. Heritage Cambridge and the city shared the cost for the document's preparation. It contains a wealth of information covering the general Cambridge area since the days of its first settlement, and identifying the existing heritage resources. It shows where the city comes from, and where it should be going as far as heritage planning is concerned. The study will be used as a reference work by the Planning Department of the city, and by LACAC. It will be of use as a guide for designation of buildings and areas, and also as a stimulus for public awareness of heritage issues. It is hoped that local politicians will find time to read this interesting work.

Cambridge LACAC

The new chairman of the city's Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee is Stuart Summerhayes. He hopes to go ahead with the designation of heritage districts in Cambridge in the next year. Several buildings have been designated, and LACAC now has bronze plaques to be placed on such buildings. The plaques are most attractive, and it is expected that they will cause this work to become more highly profiled within the community. LACAC has recently published a brochure to help interpret its work to the public. It is well planned and attractively illustrated. Some of Heritage Cambridge's photographs were incorporated in the issue.

A Tale of Two Cities

At the January meeting of Heritage Cambridge, Dr. Kenneth McLaughlin gave a most interesting talk on *"A Tale of Two Cities — Galt and Berlin"*. He spoke of the political evolution of the two towns during the last century and a half, and brought forward

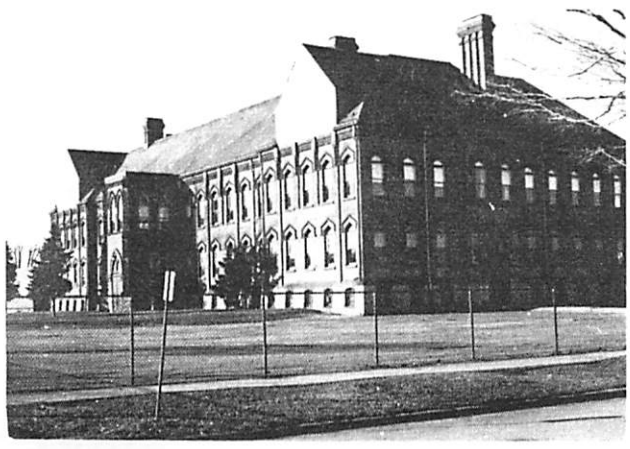
many facts leading up to his conviction that Galt really should never have been a part of the region of Waterloo. Galt and Berlin now, of course, are Cambridge and Kitchener. Dr. McLaughlin was honoured last year with the Heritage Canada Communications Award. He is at present preparing a book on the history of Berlin-Kitchener. The audience was delighted to learn that he would be willing to present the second half of his topic at the February meeting. A series of slides will illustrate the remarkable differences in the heritage of the two communities, which, though geographically close, were settled in quite diverse ways.

BRANT COUNTY

Brant County Branch continues its crusade to have the older structures around the Market Square incorporated in the new development. Letters to the Editor of the local paper, lobbies to various government officials, and an attempted presentation to the Ontario Municipal Board took place this winter.

Other concerns of the Branch are the disappearance of the older area schools, one by one. All are threatened by declining enrolments and a School Board unsympathetic to Heritage Conservation. Central School, the largest school in Ontario in 1890, is threatened at this time. A Neo-Gothic structure designed by William Stewart, much of its aura of stability and power has been lost because of defacements to dormers and tower in 1969. Both the Conservancy and the local LACAC are attempting to have the building restored and converted to multi-purpose use.

Awards were presented this fall to Bob Knechtel of "The Source", Mr. and Mrs. Joe Tonsic of Penmarvian Retirement Home, Paris, and to St. James' Anglican and Sacred Heart Roman Catholic churches in Paris.



CENTRAL SCHOOL

"*The Source*", at 423 Colborne Street East, was slated for demolition after a disasterous fire. Mr. Knechtel persuaded the owner to restore instead. The result is the present building, pleasantly rustic in its appearance, inside and out. In keeping with the 19th century façade, food products at "The Source" go back to an earlier day, while stoves and fireplace inserts now for sale were the standard heating methods of our great-grandparents.

"*Penmarvian*", at 185 Grand River N. in Paris, was built by Hiram Capron, the founder of Paris, in 1856. It was enlarged and "Victorianized" by its second owner, John Penman, late in the century. Overlooking the Grand River, this elaborate mansion has been turned into a Retirement Home by its owners. $90,000 was spent on its restoration. Stained glass, wooden floors, elaborate fireplaces, window-shutters, a genuine tower with river outlook, and marble-topped radiators are special features.

Cobblestoned, steepled, pedimented; St. James Anglican Church, Paris, attracts the eye because of its special features and also because of its location on the angle between Burwell and Grand River Avenues. Although the cobblestones on the exterior of the church appear to be about 2" in diameter, they are actually elliptical in shape with the length of the stone forming the wall, the ends pointing outwards. The cobblestones came from the hill overlooking Willow Street. In 1839 the church was built with Rev. William Morse as Rector and with founding friends from Leeds, England and from St. James' Church, Edinburgh, Scotland. Hiram Capron sold the land to the church for five shillings. The builder was Eli Boughton. The small three bay church was given a chancel in 1863, when the basement was also finished for a Sunday School. There was a beamed ceiling and a gallery over the door, as well as painted wall stencils, in the early days. The large windows are lancet with two lights with stained glass symbols between the lights. These include "Faith", "Hope", "Charity", wheat, grapes (for the Eucharist), the 10 Commandments. Two of the windows show 19th century geometric designs. The memorial windows deal with scenes from the life of Christ, a Nativity, a Resurrection, Christ blessing the children, Mary recognizing Jesus in the garden. The reredos behind the alter is beautifully carved with pinnacles and tri-partite panels. A ceiling medallion painted pink is Victorian in design and Art-Deco in colour. A special feature is the brass fitted lectern with light sockets detailed with fleur-de-lys, symbol of the Trinity with three florets bound together as one. An interesting feature of the chancel is the "leper's window", reminiscent of the days when lepers

received communion apart from the congregation. The junior choir benches pull down from the panelling, another interesting feature. The chancel ceiling is beamed and covered in an interesting herring-bone pattern. A triple lancet window in stained glass featuring symbols of the evangelists and the triumphant lamb completes the interior tour of the church. The exterior exhibits the mellow, varied cobblestone texture with corner stone quoins. The roof is moderately sloped, with returned eaves and a once-filled rose window in the gable. There is a Victorian style tower lantern with steeple and a front porch with gothic style doors. Layers of paint on the interior doors give witness to the many generations of parishioners who have given their best to their church spiritually and materially.

Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of Washington and Dundas Streets, was the oldest church of this denomination in the area, with the original mission's being established in 1873, the present building in its lower parts in 1857, and the superstructure in 1880. Of irregular stone construction, the church has a modified cruciform shape. It is Neo-Gothic in style, with four large bays containing traceried windows with geometric and symbolic designs in coloured glass.

A busy program for the branch, emphasized Paris for the fall program, with cobblestone structures being highlighted on the Bus Tour guided by Marg Deans. Also highlighted on the tour was the home of Asa Woolverton. This home, on 52 Grand River Street South, is presently for sale by its owner, Arthur Potts. The structure, in Greek Revival style with a gold stucco-like finish, is one of Paris' outstanding older homes. There is a cupola, a pediment, and a two-storey porch with huge Doric pillars. The windows are in a five-bay arrangement with French lower extensions on the first floor. There is a coach-house with cupola and a magnificent view of the Grand River and its approaches.

The fall program also included an Annual Meeting in October, featuring movies of Conservancy Events taken by Edith Crow, our movie maker. We were also pleased to extend our work into the community by showing slide-shows as requested by community groups. The November meeting allowed for the presentation of slides on Early Canadian Styles in Architecture, while the December church tour was well received.

The first church on our church tour was Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church. Here Father Angelico Valeriote explained the religious symbolism of the church and its artefacts, as well as the history and doctrine of his denomination. Don Pettitt of the Conservancy pointed out interesting architectural details, such as the coffered chancel roof and the wooden ceiling beams. He also outlined some of the early history of the structure. Bob MacMillan of the Conservancy presented the award to the church.

St. James' Anglican Church at Grand River Ave. and Burwell Street, is the oldest church structure in Paris. St. James' gave a warm welcome to its visitors.

WOLVERTON HOUSE, Paris

Paul Vandervet, Conservancy Vice President, introduced the participants at each church. Mrs. Dorethe Crump of St. James' accepted an award from Dorothy Cammell of the Conservancy for maintaining and striving to upgrade and restore the church. The Rector, Rev. George Ferris, explained the church liturgy and symbolism, while Mrs. Crump outlined the history of the church. Don Pettitt again pointed out architectural details. Refreshments were served in the Sunday School rooms following the tour of St. James. Historical items pertaining to the church were on display, as were items connected with the work of the Conservancy.

Program-wise, conservation-wise, Brant County Branch activities continue to absorb the energies of a growing number of interested people. Increased cooperation with other local heritage groups is a constant aim, as is the conversion of the general populace to Heritage consciousness.

Audrey Scott

Bus Tour of Paris

Our day started with a tour of *"Penmarvian"*. Originally a square-cut Georgian stone house built by Hiram Capron, founder of Paris, it was bought and remodelled in 1876 by John Penman, a textile industrialist, to its present Victorian splendor. It stands overlooking the Grand River and the town of Paris, a monument to Victorian extravagance. Its towers, turrets and use of rose coloured marble is as impressive as it is meant to be. Although some renovations have been made to accommodate its present use as a retirement home, all changes have been sympathetic and the house retains all its important features. We were guided around the house by its owner, Mrs. Tonsic, and were allowed to explore to our hearts' content.

Our members enjoyed the massive fireplaces, panelled library and stained glass windows. Two special treats were the master bathroom, intricately panelled in bird's-eye maple and a trip to the tower lookout for a "bird's-eye" view of Paris.

Next on the agenda was a delightful lunch at the "Trading Post". After a relaxing lunch it was 'on the buses' again for a detailed historical and architectural tour of Paris. Our tour guide, Marg Deans, a member of Paris LACAC as well as Brantford A.C.O., explained the architectural and historical development of Paris. This town is a treasure trove of architectural styles and periods.

The area around St. James' Anglican Church in particular, is rich in well maintained older buildings. In fact this area is worthy of an area designation. Of particular interest were the cobblestone buildings. There are eleven cobblestone buildings in and around Paris. This is unique in Canada.

Cobblestone became fashionable in Paris when Levi Boughton, a stonemason specializing in cobblestone work, moved from Rochester, N.Y., in 1838. He died in 1868 leaving as his legacy these eleven buildings plus many foundations and fences.

We left the Town of Paris via Hwy. 24A to tour the Paris Plain Church and Maus School Museum, situated about three miles north east of Paris. The cobblestone church, erected in 1854, is one of the best examples of cobblestone architecture. It has been completely restored and is maintained by an interested group of neighbours with help from South Dumfries Township. The hanging oil lamps, pump organ and old wooden pews all add charm to this lovely old church. Next to the church stands the Maus School. This large brick school house was last used in 1966 and now houses school memorabilia on the main floor and a fain and pioneer museum in the basement. These buildings are generally open Sunday afternoons or by appointment.

Once again it was 'on the buses' for the short trip back to Brantford. Tired but happy we'd spent an informative day sightseeing and making new friends.

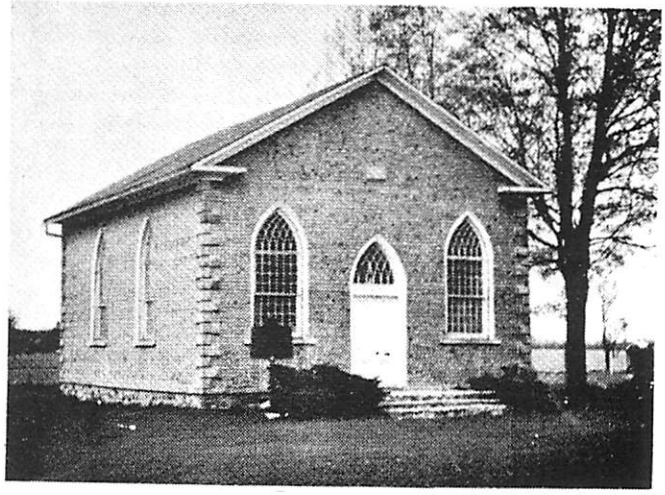
Marg Deans

The following article is from a book published by Toronto Branch.

Paris Plain's Church,
Concession IV, South Dumfries Township

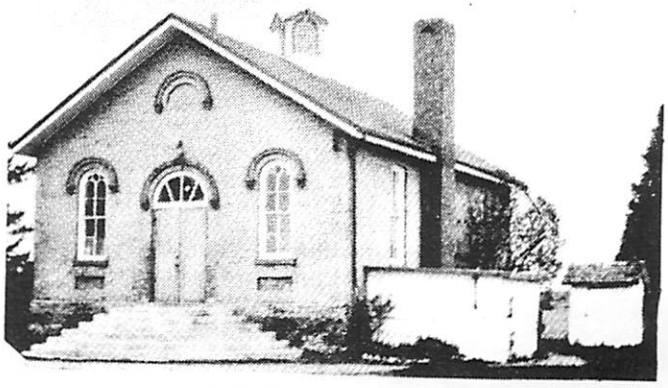
North of Paris as we enter the Township of South Dumfries is an extensive stretch of level fertile farmland which was known at first as "the Maus Plains" – then simply as "The Plains". Highway 24A, originally an Indian path, was known locally under two names; one of an early innkeeper along the road – "Sprague" and the more illulstrious "Galt Road"; as John Galt was the original landowner.

Homesteading began in the 1820's. The Henry Maus family donated land for a school in 1829. Wesleyan Methodist church services were held in the school until 1845. In this year the South Dumfries Chapel, built under the direction of Mr. Finlayson of Paris was dedicated. In 1880 a renovation was undertaken and a description in a local history of Brant states, "a new ceiling was provided, the seats were cushioned, an organ has been procured and the singing is now worthy of any country church of the day". Possibly the present front door was replaced in 1880 too.



PARIS PLAINS CHURCH

Of the 14 buildings in the area using the cobblestone technique, perhaps here in the quiet simplicity of this little Gothic Revival Chapel a compatability between form and texture is best achieved. Also on the property is the Maus Schoolhouse of white brick with a school yard turnstyle. The school is used now as a local museum. The land for the burial ground was donated by the Maus family. The oldest stone dates to 1833.



MAUS SCHOOL MUSEUM

The "Restoration Committee of Maus Church" was formed in 1948 when the building was threatened with demolition. The committee remains active and arranges a yearly service in June. A member of the committee will meet you at the door.
(Replacements are required for two oil lamps for the cast iron chandeliers – they were stolen this summer. Can you help??)

St. James Anglican Church,
Grand River Street South
(rector: Rev. J. M. Donaldson)

This was the first church in Paris and was the first cobblestone work executed by Levi Boughton. There is a mixture of water-rounded river stones and field stones in the building which probably accounts for greater colour variation than in some of the other buildings. Also, the stones in these walls are not as carefully sized as in later buildings. The corner quoins and watertable are formed of roughly squared limestone blocks.

The fieldstone chancel was built in 1836. Then the red brick parish hall with its noteworthy door panelling was added in 1913.

The arched oak beam ceiling of the chancel ceiling was designed to correspond with the original ceiling of the nave. It has now been replaced and a gallery removed from the back of the church.

The brass pulpit, lectern and chancel screen were a memorial gift to the church in 1910. They are most useful as they are equipped with electric bulb sockets. One would behold an "earthy blaze of glory" should lights be installed!

St JAMES ANGLICAN CHURCH

HURON COUNTY

The Huron Branch of ACO usually holds the Annual Meeting in June, but this year it had to be postponed, and was finally held in September with a Pot-luck supper at the Falls Conservation Area. Owing to early darkness the meeting continued at the Forrester's Hall, Benmiller. A new slate of officers was elected and meetings planned from Christmas through to spring.

The Christmas dinner, held at the Little Inn, Bayfield, was well attended. Don Pullen, Agricultural representative for Huron County, spoke on the 'Heritage of the Land'.

Programmes for the winter months will take place mid-January at the Van Egmond residence, Egmondville, February, at the Town Hall, Exeter, and March, at the Little Inn, Bayfield, at which times Architect, Chris Borgal, will speak on the technical aspects of conservation having in mind the preservation of such parts of buildings as brick, stone, wood, iron, roof shingles and slate; also sashes, doors and glass.

A number of activities have been going on around the County. The beautiful stone structure, originally the Federal Customs and Post Office Building, has been restored both inside and out, and is now the Goderich Town Hall. The Livery Stable has been preserved from destruction, mostly as a result of the efforts of Mrs. Dorothy Wallace, and is now awaiting funds to turn it into a possible theatre and art centre.

In Clinton the park at the corner of Albert and Rattenbury Streets has been landscaped making it a very attractive setting for the Library and Town Hall, which is still in the process of restoration. Another small park has been developed at the south end of Albert Street, which makes a most attractive entrance into the centre of the town.

With the enlargement of the Fire Hall in Wingham it was necessary to move the old Hose Tower to a site by the Library thus preserving a fine example of a public utility of days gone by.

At Blyth the fine red C.P.R. Station, built of wood, and painted in the original dull red, has been moved south of the village on Highway 4. It could become an interesting restaurant. The Memorial Hall, home of the successful Blyth Theatre, is in great need of parking space. One property suggested is just south of the Theatre. This would require the demolition of a red brick building thus changing the streetscape. Again, which takes precedence, a modern need, or the preservation of an old but not altogether handsome building?

Just outside Benmiller, crossing the Maitland River, is a real relic of the past, Ball's Bridge. It is a very picturesque structure made of iron, but is ex-

tremely narrow, and not in good condition. In building a new bridge can the authorities be persuaded to divert the road to the south leaving this interesting piece of the past?

The village of Bayfield has re-activated the L.A.C.A.C., made up of two members from Council, two from the Ratepayer's Association and two from the Business People's Association. A By-Law covering a Heritage Plan for the village of Bayfield is in the course of preparation and it is expected that it will be approved in the near future.

The old sailing ship, the Malta, wrecked off shore in 1882, has beached again. This ebbing and flowing has occurred from time to time. It would be interesting to try and preserve the ribs and keel, all that is left, but a fifty foot cliff with little access makes it a difficult proposition.

NORTH WATERLOO REGION

Waterloo Celebrates 125th Anniversary

In 1982 Waterloo is 125 years old, since its incorporation as a village in 1857. To mark the occasion the city is funding the publishing of a history book that describes the growth of the settlement from 1805 to 1982. The book will contain about 120 pages including maps and pictures. The authors are Marg Rowell, Ed Devitt and Pat McKegney.

Old photos, such as the cover photo are being assembled for a display. Various activities and events will be held throughout the year.

Christmas Party

The branch held its second Christmas party on December 15th, and it is obvious that this activity is now established as one of our most popular events. This year we gathered for mulled cider at the recently restored Schneider House, which was candle lit for the occasion. Then, in a mellow heritage oriented frame of mind, we moved to Joye and Paul Krauel's attractive house where we enjoyed wine, Christmas cake and cookies. A delightful evening.

Heritage Day

On February 15th, the branch celebrated Heritage Day for the second year running with a movie night. We showed *"Old House/New House"*, the ecology house film. This describes how an older home in Toronto has been transformed into a state-of-the-art energy conservation showplace. We also showed a number of other films on architecture and preservation.

The Homer Watson House

We are pleased to report that the former home of the artist, Homer Watson, has been acquired by the City of Kitchener for preservation as a memorial to the artist. The house was built in 1834 by Adam Ferrie and has a number of features, such as gables and large windows, that are unusual to the area. Homer Watson, a forerunner of the 'Group of Seven' was born in Doon and achieved international renown during his lifetime. He lived in the house for over 50 years before his death in 1936. During this time he added a gallery and a studio to the building. A Foundation is currently being established to manage the house and to raise funds for its restoration.

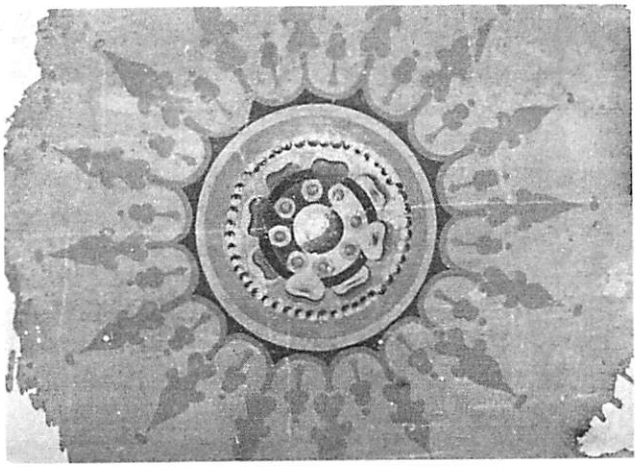
University Courses on Preservation and Restoration

The University of Waterloo is planning to introduce a Public History Option as part of its MA in History. Public History is now offered at a growing number of American Universities. It is a skills-oriented approach to historical study, applying the research and analytical skills of the historian to practical issues in such areas as public institutions, business organizations, local development, archives management, editing, historic sites restoration and quantification. One of the courses offered in the Option is entitled 'Historic Restoration'. This course will be taught by Professor Ken McLaughlin, Chairman of the Board of Management of the Joseph Schneider House in Kitchener (see the last issue of ACORN page 6). Peter John Stokes continues to teach a course in the School of Architecture at Waterloo on *'Preservation Practice — Technology and Technique'*.

Another House Saved

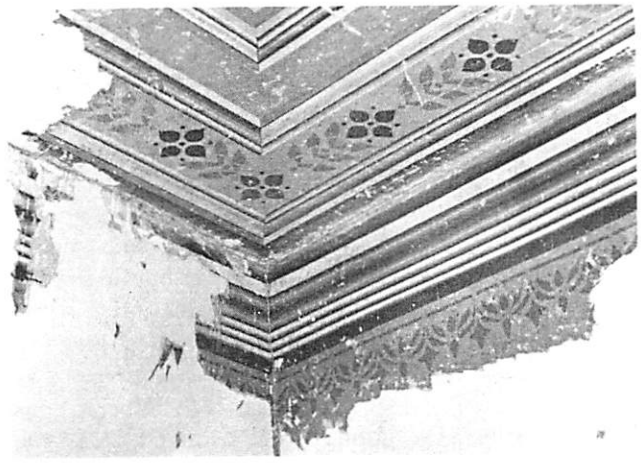
In 1980 one of this branch's first achievements was the finding of a buyer to preserve the Hallman house, an 1842 log structure that has now been moved from a development site at the corner of Erb and Hallman in Waterloo and carefully reassembled at a new location. Recently we have gone back into the business of bringing buyers and sellers together to save heritage properties.

Our recent efforts in this area concern a small stone house dating from the 1830's on Biehn Drive on the south side of Kitchener. The house is in an area about to be developed as a sub-division. However the developer, Major Holdings, wishes to see the house preserved and announced via the local newspaper that he was willing to sell the house for the value of the land. The house was structurally sound but did require a great deal of work to make it habitable. A number of people expressed interest but for a number of reasons, of which high interest rates must surely be one, nobody was willing to take the house on. Meanwhile, vandals gained access to the house and started a fire in the wooden addition at the



CEILING PAINTING

rear. Before the fire was extinguished the addition had been destroyed and some damage had been done to the roof of the house itself. As a last resort the developer asked if ACO could find a buyer, the implication being that if a purchaser was not found forthcoming within three weeks there would be no alternative to demolition. ACO responded with enthusiasm but did not feel too hopeful about being able to find a buyer within the short time available. Nevertheless, the ACO Executive inspected the building closely and discovered a remarkable painted ceiling in the living room. The painting, part stencil and part freehand, simulates a three dimensional medallion. It is probably the work of John Moser, an itinerant stencil painter, and dates back from the 1850's. The existence of the stencil was discovered because the fire damaged roof was letting in water and the wallpaper covering the stencil had become so damp that it peeled away to reveal the stencil. We are delighted to report that one of our members has now agreed to purchase the house and restore it. Kitchener LACAC is about to designate the building.



CEILING PAINTING

NEWS FROM OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

THE ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY

The 1982 Annual Conference is announced for October 24 - 27, 1982, to be held in Banff, Alberta, the theme 'The Maintenance and Stabilization of Historic and Cultural Resources', or "What to Do Until the Dollars Come." The training courses are from October 22 - 24, and include Wood Preservation Technology. This course will be concerned with the conservation of wood structures and artifacts. Another, The Care, Maintenance and Restoration of Stained Glass, will bring together experts in the field of stained glass. Conference Chairman: Walter Jamieson, c/o Apt. - 82, Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4.

PARKS CANADA

Two Native Sites Named to the World Heritage List

Two Native sites have been named to the World Heritage List by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee meeting in Australia in October.

Anthony Island, located at the southern tip of the Queen Charlotte Islands off the west coast of British Columbia, is the site of an important collection of totem and mortuary poles of the Haida Indians.

The second Canadian site to be named to the list is a buffalo jump site, located in Alberta at the southern end of the Porcupine Hills, 19 km west of Fort Macleod. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, the oldest and best preserved buffalo jump in North America, illustrates the inventiveness of native cultures in adapting to their environment.

The two sites will join other Canadian sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Dinosaur Provincial Park in Alberta; Kluane National Park in the Yukon; Nahanni National Park in the Northwest Territories; L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park in Newfoundland; and the Burgess Shale fossil site in Yoho National Park, British Columbia, are the other Canadian sites which have been recognized by UNESCO as being of "outstanding universal value".

The UNESCO World Heritage Convention, a treaty among more than 60 nations, recognizes that the world's natural and cultural heritage transcends national boundaries and must be identified, protected and preserved for future generations. The Pyramids of Giza, Egypt; Chartres Cathedral, France; the ancient City of Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic; the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador; and Yellowstone National Park, U.S.A. are among the 112 World Heritage Sites.

AURORA AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

We note from a brochure *'The Attic'* sent to us, that this Society has just had a most successful year. Congratulations!

A.A.S.L.H. AWARDS PROGRAMME 1982

Again in 1982, the American Association for State and Local History is offering an Awards Programme which endeavours to establish and to encourage increasingly higher standards of excellence within the historical agency field in the U.S.A. and Canada.

The award categories are as follows:

A) *Certificate of Commendation* – awarded for outstanding achievement by an individual or an organization. Nominees are judged in the light of local limiting circumstances.

B) *Award of Merit* – given for excellence of accomplishment or programme in the field of provincial or local history and in no way or nominees judged relative to local limiting circumstances.

C) *Albert B. Corey Award* – a monetary award given to an outstanding local historical agency for use by the winning agency in the furtherance of its programme.

D) *Award of Distinction* – intended to be given only infrequently and only in recognition of long and very distinguished service and contributions on the part of the person who is nationally recognized as a leader in the history profession.

The deadline for award nominations is May 1, 1982. Further information and nomination forms may be obtained from:

Vrenia Ivonoffski, Ontario Chairman
A.A.S.L.H. Awards Committee
30 Charles Street East, #28
Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1S1

TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD

Gaslight Birthday Celebrations at Mackenzie House

Notice was received that the Toronto Historical Board was planning two birthday parties on March 5th and 6th to celebrate the 148th Anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Toronto to be held at historic Mackenzie House, 82 Bond Street, the mid-Victorian home and print shop of the first Mayor of Toronto and leader of the Rebellion of Upper Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie.

Mulled punch would await the guests, as well as musical entertainment and Victorian refreshments, savoury morsels and sweet delights. The evening was to feature readings from the writings of William Lyon Mackenzie by Mr. William Osler.

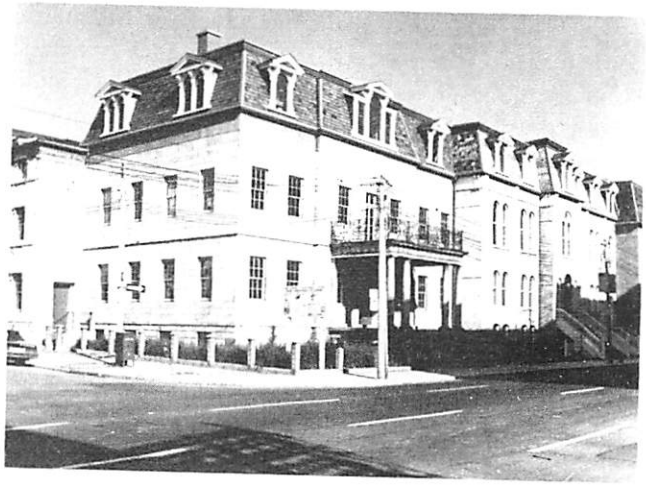
THE CREDIT FONCIER AWARD

In a brochure received some weeks ago we read, "Credit Foncier has been involved with real estate, construction, development, and financing throughout its history. Nothing could be more fitting than for the Corporation, on its 100th anniversary to offer Canadians an annual prize for the best restoration project in the country. Canada possesses a rich historical and architectural heritage, some of which Credit Foncier has helped to build. It is our hope that, by means of the Credit Foncier Award, we will be able to work with Canadians to preserve it, and to encourage its continuing use. The fact that the Award is permanent and substantial is evident of our commitment to Canada's past achievement and to its future.

$20,000 annually, to be divided equally between the architect and the developer. The award will be given in November each year."

For more information write to Mrs. Sandra Springings, c/o RAIC, 151 Slater Street, Suite 1104, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5H3.

The winners of the 1981 Credit Foncier Award are Sheldon and Judy Godfrey and Sagur Investments, the Developers, and Stone and Kohn, Toronto Architects.



WINNER OF THE 1981 AWARD
252-264 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO

We note an article in the *Globe and Mail* of November 30, headed, **Restoring a Bank Can Pay Dividends;** accompained by a picture of the Bank of Upper Canada complex on Adelaide Street, the award winning project. The cut limestone Bank of Upper Canada on the corner of Adelaide and George is the oldest remaining bank building in Canada, having

served as the bank's head office from 1827 to 1861. According to the *Globe* article the bank, controlled by members of the Family Compact, its economic power was so great that William Lyon Mackenzie organized a run on the bank in 1837, only to be foiled by the director. Attributed to William Warren Baldwin (1775-1844) son of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, the bank has a sandstone portico that once boasted a decorative cast-iron railing. In 1851, a yellow brick addition to the bank, attributed to Colonel Frederick William Cumberland, was built as a residence for the cashier, Thomas Gibbs Ridout, his wife and ten children. Several years ago ACORN published a photograph of this building after it was burned. Ed.

TORONTO AND THE BELT LINE

The development of Toronto was closely linked with the waterfront and the railroads. Between the waterfront and the CN tower there is a wealth of buildings and structures related to the development of the railroads. This area is still very obviously owned and occupied by the railroads. Starting out from this area and encircling the main core of Toronto in 1892 was the Belt Line. This railroad circuit was built by a Toronto Corporation formed in 1890. The line's two locomotives ran from Union Station up the Don Valley, across the top of Toronto near Eglinton Avenue and down near Keele Street to return to Union Station. The charge per stop was 5 cents, with four stops between Union Station and Eglinton Ave.

The line was short lived but much of the course of the railroad now forms a bicycle trail and foot path. Although some of the course has been lost, it would still be possible to rejoin the remaining route to form a complete recreational co-op.

Under the auspices of Mayor Art Eggleton, a meeting was held on November 30th, 1981 to determine if our past, as represented by the many railroading artifacts near Union Station and the Belt Line Road, can be preserved and enhanced, and made accessible to the public.

The meeting was attended by Steve McLaughlin, Ken Greenberg and others from the City Planning Department, Pierre Berton from Heritage Canada, John White from Ontario Heritage Foundation, Jack Bell from Canadian Railroad Historical Association and Bill Moffet from The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. All parties were in agreement that every effort should be made to preserve the many interesting elements which still stand in the rail yards and which illustrate the workings of the steam locomotives. These include coal bunkers, water tanks, switching boxes and most important of all, two round houses each still complete with central turntable. Jack Bell confirmed that the roundhouse would be an ideal setting to display his Association's collection of rail cars, locomotives and artifacts.

It appears likely that Heritage Canada, Ontario Heritage Foundation and the City will share the cost of the preparation of a study of the railroad lands and structures and the related uses for recreation and display. Their efforts should receive our enthusiastic support and we should endeavour to publicize the possibilities presented by the Architecture and Landscape of the Railroads in our midst.

William J. Moffet

FOR SALE

Asa Wolverton-Potts House, (Circa 1851)
52 Grand River St. South,
Paris, Ont.

This house received an historical plaque in 1979 from the Ontario Heritage Foundation as being architecturally distinguished. The style is Greek Revival, 5 bay gable end. The out buildings include a storeroom, granary, carriage house, and a two storey barn.

For more information, write to:
Arthur Potts, 52 Grand River St. S.,
Paris, Ontario.

IN SEARCH OF A HERITAGE HOUSE

In 1981, John White, Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, instigated a movement to found a Heritage House in Ontario. The idea was — and is — to find a suitable building preferably of Architectural and Historical importance — suitable for restoration and recycling. It would be renovated to provide offices, meeting rooms and display or gallery space for Heritage related organizations such as ACO, the Ontario Historical Society, the Champlain Society, the Ontario Archivists & Archeologists. A number of meetings have been held, a search committee formed, and a number of buildings toured. By far the most suitable, the best preserved, and the most important building inspected was the George Brown House located on Beverley Street, just north west of the Art Gallery of Ontario. Unfortunately, efforts to obtain the house, presently owned by the Metropolitan Toronto School Board, have been fruitless.

In order to assist the Committee to appreciate the opportunities as well as the problems involved in founding a Heritage House, the O.H.F. assisted a group in a trip to several Cities in the United States where Historical Societies maintain buildings. The group was led by Larry Ryan, of the O.H.F., Dr. G. Killan, Past President of the Ontario Historical Society

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING

and Chairman of the search committee, Dr. M. Kapches of the Ontario Archeological Society and myself, representing the ACO. On November 1st we set out for Madison, Wisconsin. After a full day there, we visited St. Paul, Minnesota for two days. The trip was extremely interesting and offered an opportunity to exchange ideas with many of our like-minded neighbours and to learn and absorb much of importance from them.

We arrived in Madison on Sunday afternoon and found the City recovering from a football weekend. Our hotel was at one end of the main street and – a fifteen minute walk away – the University of Wisconsin was at the other. The State Historical Society

HISTORICAL BUILDING, St. Paul

HILL HOUSE, St. Paul

of Wisconsin occupies an imposing four storey Beaux-Arts building at the centre of the Campus. The Society was founded in 1846, chartered in 1853 and has been funded by the legislature since that time. We were surprised to find the Society to be an important part of the daily life of the University. Its library and its state archives are the main emphasis of the society and its library is heavily used by students and researchers. In addition, it has many departments covering publishing, field services, museum, historic sites, historic preservation and administration. There are 180 local societies affiliated with the State Society but there is little interaction between them.

The staff of the Society gave us a great deal of information and despite the shortness of our visit we obtained a comprehensive view of its workings. In areas such as public records and historical library it is a vast and important arm of the government, quite unrelated to our experience here. In other areas, archeology, Architectural research and cataloguing we found that their work is little more advanced than ours due to lack of funds in these areas and the great costs involved in its areas of greatest emphasis.

Monday evening we hopped to St. Paul, Minnesota and spent two days there with the Minnesota Historical Society. Minneapolis-St. Paul is a large, industrial area, the two cities separated only by the Mississippi River. The Society's headquarters are just east of the State Capitol and the building, although dwarfed by the Capitol, is monumental and imposing. Our visit soon showed that the Society also has a vast archive complex in the suburbs and rambling facilities in old army buildings just outside historic Fort Snelling.

Again we found the size and scope of the Society's activities almost beyond our grasp. Some areas however stood out. The displays in the museum were excellent. They were lively, beautifully presented and wide ranging. The current displays were on Ignatius Donnelly, local politician, and visionary, early mail order in Minnesota "The Wishbook", and Three Centuries of the Falls of St. Anthony. The Society has recently acquired a magnificent house in St. Paul – the James J. Hill Mansion built in 1891. The Richardsonian stone structure is being gradually restored and will be partly open to the public and partly used for offices for the Society – an ideal Heritage House! It would, I'm afraid, be a bit too large for our needs, with over 63,000 square feet and 22 fireplaces. The vast area of Fort Snelling is continuously being researched and restored. The fort is being restored to the era of 1820. One aspect is particularly interesting. A barracks block has been excavated to show early foundations and artifacts and this can be viewed from a balcony while a recording describes the highlights of the excavation and syn-

chronized spotlights pick them out.

There is no doubt that these societies are strong, active elements in their States. They were generous to us with their time and knowledge and we left with a great deal of new knowledge and an admiration for their work – and perhaps just a twinge of jealously for those mangnificent Beaux-Arts structures!

William J. Moffet

AROUND AND ABOUT:

Happenings in Ontario

PORT HOPE LACAC

The mayor of Port Hope has passed on a letter to LACAC which he received from a citizen of Keene, New Hampshire. This man wrote that while passing through Port Hope he noted with delight the evolution of the character, architecture, and spirit of the town. He said he was involved in an organization called Keene Downtown Development and wrote asking for any information or help that LACAC could give them. LACAC is sending him a copy of its recently produced Architectural and Historical Inventory.

TOWN OF RICHMOND HILL L.A.C.A.C.

We received the 1981 Annual Report to the Council of Richmond Hill from this group. It was a Typewritten, thirteen page stapled bulletin, titled Heritage 81. Inside the cover was a letter to the mayor of Richmond Hill from the LACAC chairman. Next page contained the index, and on page one the report started, with the first heading, What is LACAC? The report continued with Background, Membership, Budget, Meetings, Public Relations and Education, Research and Documentation, and Where Now? The last few pages were given over to Research Sources Available in Library, and Example of Lot Research from Title-Deed Abstracts in Library.

If their council bothered to read the excellent story of their 81 LACAC, they would be in no doubt as to the function and success of the group.

In a covering letter from their chairman, David C. F. Fayle, we were pleased to hear that this LACAC will soon be a member of the ACO. A most interesting document.

We are receiving requests by mail for copies of ACORN, and also requests to be put on our subscription list. These letters have been answered stating that ACORN is not for sale and suggesting that the writers join the nearest ACO branch and receive three copies a year.

We are always glad to receive pictures which accompany articles. If you wish these pictures returned, please send a stamped, addressed envelope. Ed.

If you wish to know the address of your nearest branch, write the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, 191 College St., Toronto, Ont M5T 1P7.

STOP PRESS

New Conservancy Bookmarks

Be sure to ask the president of your branch for the new Conservancy bookmarks. They make excellent little birthday, Christmas, or house guest presents. The sale of these bookmarks will make money for the Council and for each branch, and provide an excellent way to advertise our name. Sell them at your meetings, house tours, and lectures. Give them to all your friends. Enclose one in your letters. Remember, with each one you buy you are helping to save a house!

Please send any change of address to your branch secretary and also to Mrs. Margaret Wulff, A.C.O., 191 College Street, Toronto, M5T 1P7. In this way it can be put on the master mailing list.

ACO's Address: 191 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P7

All submissions to ACORN please send to Editor-in-Chief, ACORN, 86 Augusta St., Port Hope, Ontario L1A 1G9

ACORN VII - 1 was produced by Richard's Printing Ltd., Port Hope.

POSTES CANADA POSTAGE

No. 183
PORT HOPE, ONT.

VII. 1

ISSN 0704-0083